BEW PUBLICATIONS.

Edied by Calvin Colton., D. D. Svo., pp. 642. A. S.
Berne & Co. C. T. Evans, General Agent.

After the unwearied devotion of years to his laborioue 'ak, the editor of this volume has now given to the world a copious selection from Mr. Clay's private correspondence. It embraces the most important letters among some three thousand manmeeripts, extending over the space of half a century -frem 1801 to 1852. In connection with Mr. Clay's own letters, those of several of his most distingaished correspondents are introduced, when the occasion seemed to be of sufficient importance to warrant such an addition to the volume. The correspondence touches upon the leading events in Mr-Clay's political career, and presents many valuable illustrations of the history of the times. It is not, however, confined to topics of a public character. The details of his personal and domestic relations are given in many of the letters, showing that his fidelity and conscientiousness as a statesman were fully equaled in the less conspicuous sphere of the private citizen. Most of the letters in this volsme are now published for the first time. As specimens of Mr. Clay's epistolary style, we select a few of them on miscellaneous topics, reserving their political bearing for another occasion.

The following letter to Adam Beatty of Kentucky, presents a remarkable instance of candor and frankness in the difficult task of advising a

Mr. Clay to Adam Beatty.

Ashland, July 25, 1818.

Dear Sir: I received your favor of the 9th. You mention that you have thought of becoming a candidate for the Senate, and, justly viewing me as one of yeur frience, you have asked my opinion.

In the first place, I beg leave to state that I have always felt a most lively and sincere interest in your welfare, and that it would give me, personally, much satisfaction to see you in the situation suggested. With respect to your prospect of success, I am not a very good judge—having been so much of la e years out of the State, and therefore knowing but little of the weight and standing of different individuals. I hinted at the subject to Barry, who seemed to think the weight and standing of different individuals. I hinted at the subject to Barry, who seemed to think that, living in one extreme of the State, however much esteemed there, you were probably hardly well enough known at the other to count with any certainty upon your success. I did not mention it to Breckenridge, because I am quite sure that he preposes to himself the career of politics; and I have heard, though not from him, nor from any one that, so far as I know was authorized by him that he is heard, though not from him, nor from any one that, so far as I know, was authorized by him, that he is locking himself to the sitsation. I should think the event would greatly depend upon the persons who might happen to be your competitors. Should Colonel Johnson offer, the has been talked of, with what authority from himself I know not, or perhaps Brecken-ridge, you would probably fail.

I will now give you, in the frank less which is due from the friendship I feel for you, my opinion. I do not think you ought to accept the situation, if you had a moral certainty of getting it. Although come fortable in your pecuniary condition, you are not rich, and have a growing family. Instead of making additions to your fortune, you would most probably make

and have a growing family. Instead of making additions to your fortune, you would most probably make annual subtractions from it, during your service. For if your pay should cover your expenses, while absent from your family, affairs would go on less profitably at home than they do now. Such, at least, is my experience; and such I believe to be in the mature of things. Congress, too, has greater attractions at a distance than near. After the novelty wears off, (which it commonly dees in the course of two or three months,) the interest which was at first felt is diminished, if not extinguished, with most of those, at least, who are not perfectly at their case in their circumstances, or who are not in pursuit of place and whiting to venture everything on getting it, or, lastly, those few individuals whose great attainments give them a high degree of prominence in the body and in the nation.

give them a high degree of prominence in the body and in the nation.

With respect to yourself, I write, you see, with the frankness and freedom which you have invited, your talents are of the most respectable kind; but they are better adapted to the career which you have been wisely pursuing than to that of politics. While you would never fail to speak sensibly, your elecution would not perhaps procure for you that high degree of eminence which I am sure you would be ambitious of reaching. Besides, you have great reason to expect promotion in the judiciary of either the State or the United States, when vacuncies shall occur. While judicial appointment might also be acquired in the situation to which we refer, it is perhaps not so direct a judicial appoil thent night also be acquired in the situation to which we refer, it is perhaps not so direct a road to it as by a faithful and enlightened discharge of the duties of your present office. There is moreover always some risk and it is greater as we are more advanced in life in quitting an occupation with which one is familiar, and entering upon another with which he is less conversant. The intimate alliance between law and politics, and the habit which is so common in our country of participating in the coa-siders ion of its political affairs, diminishes but does

not entirely remove this objection.

I have given you my candid scatiments. Your own better judgment will at last guide you, as it ought; and that you may be successful and prosperous, how-[In pursuance of the advice of Mr. Clay, I concluded to re'ain my judicial station, and therefore declined becoming a candidate for the Senate of the United States.

Several letters to Francis P. Blair and others

give an interesting eclair cissement of the writer's feelings in regard to the famous Presidential election in 1825. We copy one or two of them:

Mr. Clay to Francis P. Blair.

Mr. Clay to Francis P. Blair.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1835.

My dear sin: My position in relation to the friends of the three returned candida'es is singular enough, and often to me very amusing. In the first place, they all believe that my friends have the power of controlling my friends. Acting upon this supposition, in the same hour, I am sometimes touched gently on the ahoulder by a friend, for example, of General Jackson, who will thus address me, "My dear Sir, all my dependence is upon you; don't disappoint us; you know our partiality was for you next to the hero, and now much we want a Western President." Immediately after, a friend of Mr. Crawford will accost me, "The hopes of the Republican party are concentrated on you; for God's sake, preserve it. If you had bean returned instead of Mr. Crawford, every man of us would have supported you to the last hour. We consider him and you as the only genuine Republican candidates." Next a friend of Mr. Adams comes with tears in his eyes: "Sir, Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you, and a lmiration of your teleuts. There is no station to which you are not equal. Most undoubtedly you are the second choice of New-England, and I pray you to consider seriously whether the public good and your own future interests do not point most distinctly to consider regionsly whether the public good and your consider regionsly whether the public good and your own future interests do not point most distinctly to the choice which you ought to make." How can one withstand all this disinterested homage and kind-ness! Really, the friends of all three gentlemen are one withstand all this disinterested homage and kindness! Really, the friends of all three gentlemen are
so very courisons and affectionate that I so netimes
almost wish that it were in my power to accommodate
each of them; but that being impossible, we are beginning to think seriously of the choice which we
must finally make. I will tell you then that I believe
the coatest will be limited to Mr. Adams and General
Jackson. Mr. Crawfer's personal condition precludes the choice of him, if there were no other objection to his election. As the only alternative which is
presented to us it is sufficiently painful, and I consider
whatever choice we may make will be only a choice
of evils. To both of those gentlemen there are strong
personal objections. The principal difference between them is, that in the election of Mr. Adams we
shall not by the example inflict any wound upon the
character of our institutions; but I should much fear
hereafter, if not during the present generation, that
the election of the general would give to the military
spirit a stimulus and a confidence that might lead to
the most pernicions results. I shall therefore, with
great regret on account of the dilemms in which the
people have paced as, support Mr. Adams. My
friends are generally so inclined. What has great
weight with me is the decided preference which a majority of the delegation from Ohio has for him over
General Jackson. If therefore Kentucky were to
vete for the general, it would probably only have the
effect of dividing our friends without defeating ultimately the election of Mr. Adams. Three of the four
States favorable to Mr. Crawford are believed to prefer Mr. Adams to the general. Virginia is one of
them. I am inclined to think that nearly three-fourths
of our delegation have vielded to the influence of
them. I am inclined to think that nearly three-fourths
of our delegation have vielded to the influence of
them. I am inclined to think that nearly three-fourths
of our delegation have vielded to the influence of me. Your representative is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments and views; and if they should meet your approbation, as I know he has great respect for your opinious, I would be glad if you would by the

return mail address a letter to him to strengthon him in his inclination. He pleased to show this letter to Criticanden alone.

Mr. Clay to Francis Brooke.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 10, 11

Mr. Clay to Francis Brooke.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1825.

My DYAR SIR: My position in regard to the Presidential election is highly critical, and such as to leave me no path on which I can move without consure. I have pursued in regard to it the rale which I always observe in the discharge of my public duty—I have interrogated my conscience as to what I ought to do, and that faithful guide tells me that I ought to vote for Mr. Adams. I shall falfil its injunction. Mr. Crawford's state of health, and the circumstances under which he presents himself to the House, appear to me to be conclusive against him. As a friend of liberry and to the permanence of our institutions, I cannot consent, in this early stage of their existence, by contributing to the election of a military chieftain, to give the strongest guaranty that the republic will march in the fatal road which ase conducted every other republic to rain. I owe to our friendship this frank exposition of my intentions. I am, and shall continue to be, assailed by all the abuse which partian zoal, malignity and rivalry can invent. I shall risk without emotion these effusions of malice, and remain unshaken in my purpose. Weat is a public man worth if he will not expose himself on fit occasions for the good of nis country?

As to the result of the election I cannot speak with

As to the result of the election I cannot speak with absolute certainty; but there is every reason to be-lieve that we shall avoid the dangerous precedent to

which I slinde.

Be pleased to give my respects to Mr. —, and be lieve me always your cordial friend.

Mr. Clay to Francis P. Blair.

Mr. Clay to Francis P. Blair.

WASHINGTON, Jac. 29, 1825.

MY DEAR BLAIR: I received this morning your very agreeable favor of the 17th inst. A letter from you is always refreshing; and I wish that I could catille myself to expect them more frequently, by more punctuality and diligence on my part in our correspondence. My last letter informed you of the uncountry that was unceasingly applied to me by all the returned cas didates for the Presidency, or rather their from that was unceasingly spines to be by a the trumed car didates for the Presidency, or rather their frience. Since then I have avowed my intention to friencs. Since then I have avowed my intention to support Mr. Adams, ander actual circumstances, and thereupon the oil has been instantly transformed into vinegar. The friends of — have tarned upon me, and with the most amisble unanimity agree to vituperate me. I am a deserter from temocracy; a giant at intique; have sold the West—sold mysetf—defeating Gen Jackson's election to leave open the Western pretensions that I may hereafter full them myself; blesting all my fair proceeds ate etc. To these are blasting all my fair prospects, sic, sic. To these are added a thousand other of the most gentle and kind and agreeable epithers and things in the world.

and agreeable epithers and things in the world.

who are themselves straining every nerve to elect Jackson, that the claims of the West may be satisfied and I be thereby pro-ermitted, are accusing me of acting on their own principles. The knaves cannot comprehend how a man can be honest. They cannot conceive that I should have solemnly interrogated my conscience and saked it to tell me seriously what I ought to do. That it should have enjoined me not to establish the dangerous presedent of elevating, at this early stage of the republic, a military chieftain merely because he has won a great vice ov? That it should have told me that a public man is undeserving his staearly stage of the republic, a military chieftain marriy because he has won a great vic ory? That it should have told me that a public man is undeserving his station who will not regardless of aspersions and calumnics, risk himself for his country? I am afraid that you will think me moved by these abuses. Be not deceived. I assure you that I never in my whole life felt more perfect composure, more entire conficence in the reso ution of my judgment, and a more unshakable determination to march up to my duty. And, my dear sir, is there an in elligent and unbiased man who must not, scorer or later, concur with me? Mr. Adams you know well I should never have selected, if at liberty to draw from the whole mass of our citizens for a Presito draw from the whole mass of our citizens for a President. But there is no danger in his elevation now, or in time to come. Not so or his compatitor, of whom I cannot believe that killing two the usual five hundred Englishmen at New Orleans and the first hundred. ey. I perceive that I am uncon cloudy writing a sort of defense, which you may possibly tunk implies guilt. What will be the result? you will ask with curiosity, if rot arxiety. I thick Mr. Adams must be elected—such is the prevailing opinion. Still, I shalt not consider the matter as certain until the election is

Here is a touch of the quiet sarcasm with which Mr. Clay was accustomed to demolish pretension

Mr. Clay to General Gainet.
Washington, April 29, 1825.
Sin: Having met with General Brown to-day, and Sin: Having met with General Brown to-day, and fearing that I might not have the pleasure to see you, I requested him to make a communication to you respecting an incluent which occurred in the President's house a few days ago. Upon calling at your lodgings this morning, I was unfortunate in not finding you at them. The incident to which I allude is this: Upon leaving the President, with whom I had been engaged in official concultation, I unexpectedly met, on coming out of his receiving room, at the door of it, in the adjoining room, General Brown, yourself, and a young gentleman, Mr. —, to whom, as young aid, I was introduced by General Brown. Both the necting and the introduction were entirely unexpected by me. Upon being presented to Mr. — I walked up to him and offered him my hand in my usual manner, which he decined receiving. I remarked nothing offersive in his countenance, but he distinctly evince an unwillingness to re ipprocate that mode of salutation. Attaching no particular virtue to the touch of an unwiningness to re-produce that most observa-tion. Attaching no particular virtue to the touch of his band, I turned off and left the room. Upon re-flection on the occurrence, it appeared to me that if the young gentleman designed an affront to a touch stranger, he could not have possibly selected an apartment of the President's house, at the very door of ais receiving room, and within the hearing, if not in the view, of the Chief Magistrate, to give the aff out. I had a right, therefore, to conclude that he had some cutsneous disease with which he was unwilling to infect me, or that, as he kept his hand inclosed in his coat or waistcoat, that some newly-cetabilished etiquette forbade the ancient and unfashionable mode of salutation. But on my return from the office to my loogings yesterday afternoon, I perceived your visiting-card, unaccompanied by that of any other person, from which I have supposed that I may have misconceived the intentions of Mr. —, and that he really meditated offering me an insult. Upon that supposition, this note is addressed to you, with the sole object that you may impress upon the member of your family to whom I refer the utility of the observance of urbanity as a necessary part of that discipline for which the american army generally is so eminently distinguished. distinguished.

No public man ever called forth such warm per sonal attachments as Henry Clay, though probably few of his admirers could equal the enthusiastic expressions of devotion in the subjoined letter:

Christopher Hughes to Mr. Clay.
LONDON, Nov. 27, 1844.
MY DEAR MR. CLAY: My chief, my old master, my

MY DEAR MR. CLAY: My chief, my old master, my valerated and beloved friend!

In an hour I shall be in the steamer for Rotterdam and the Hagne. I am literally packing my trunk, and in great confusion! But I shall be too late to write from Holland by the steamer of the 4th December, and I will not lose a moment in conveying to you the heartfelt emotion, amazement and grief with which I have received the news, just arrived, of the result of the Presidential election. Great God! is it possible! the Presidential election. Great God! is it possible Have our people given this astonishing, this alarming proof of the maches to which party frenzy cau carry them! England is astounded; on all hands I hear amazement, sorrow, uneasiness expressed: for in you and on your election depends, in the minds of this and on your election depends, in the minds of this people and Government, the maintenance of harmony and peaceful relations between the two nations. The hopes of the wise and of the worthy of the New and of the Old World, rested (and seem to rest—no, now no more, for it is over) upon you. But I cannot, if I would, dwell upon this matter. My heart is sad; and my time is up for embarking.

Let me, my befored old friend, approach you in your defeat, with my ancient, my true, my invariable love, confidence, devolun and excern ay! let me add.—and my amplifation and hoper. Since our first ac-

poor defeat, with my ancient, my true, my invariable love, confidence, devotion and execut; ay liet me addition and my admiration and honer. Since our first acquaintance in leid, when we left our country to send home peace to our people, I have never—no, never—deserted you, in thought, in heart or in dead? Never have I disguised my preference, my respect, my love and admiration for you; and I have prized, as the greatest success and honor of my life, your friendship for me, and the obserful, amiable, playful, affectionate familiarity that you have always permitted and tolerated in me, your pupit and your friend. I know you have always loved me and trusted me. My eyes now run over—before God they do!—with the recollection of your affection and fordness for me, my great and good friend! I am weeping—as we both did, when comparatively young mem—on the 2d December, 1814, the day we signed the poace of Ghent—when you threw your arms around my neck and bidding me adien, seeing how sad I was, and exclaimed: "Hughes! my friend, what is the matter with you! I see that you are unhappy." I said that I was mortified at finding that in the last "dispatches" to the Government at home (which I myself had copied, and was to bear home with the treaty, there was no mention of my name by my ministers, whom I had served with so much zeal, fidelity and henor—that this mortified and pained me. You teld me there had been such a soutence at the close of the last dispatch that it had been erased as not properly belonging to a public document, and was repeated in all your private let ers to the Secretary of State, and to Mr. Madison, that admirable and incomparable man, whom I knew and loved. This did not appease me, and I said, Good God! are not the character and conduct of public servants, when they are henorable,

proper in the public and published archives of the cruntry? But I loved yeu, my excellent and kind-hearted friend, for the kindness and tenderaces of your concuet. You embraced me—you wept like a child—your heart was full of the pride and pleasure and comfort of having achieved peace for your country, and you did more at that Cengress than any other of its members, by your tact, your discretion, your moderation, your angelic self-command, and your incomparable manner, you cid more—and I say it, and will bear this witness before the world—than any other to bestow this most blessed of bosons, this god like gift—Peace among men; for, like the harmony of heaven, it passeth all understanding! You wept like a childen taking leave of me; you thought of your country, of your family, of your excellent wife, of your theo—alas! 10 longer so—numerous family of young children; of me, who was leaving you in Europe, and about to embark in the dead of Winter, and in a scheener, if was sixty days on the voyage, for our section, if the control of the control of the country dren; of me, who was leaving you in Europe, and about to embatk in the dead of Winter, and in a schoener, (I was sixty days on the voyage,) for our awful and dangerous coast. Your heart—and a kinder and a mere affectionate one never filled the bosom of mortal man—your heart was full, and you wept like a child, as I do now, my cear Mr. Ciay, in recalling this scene! We were alone, in the corridor of old Madame Van Canegheu's house ifor you had fol owed me out of the room, seeing how sad I was, where we had dined after signing the treaty at the British Minister's—you, my chief, had signed your last dispatch, at Mme. Van C.'s, which I was to bear; and the good old lady thought it was "the treaty," and the pen you used it in a glass case in her house sacredly preserved to this day; for Mme. Van C. continued to believe that the peace had been made under her roof, and boasted of it till her death, twenty-five years after! and showed me proudly "the precious pen!" But I mast stop. May God forever bless you! May he preserve you long for your country! No man now—leay, no man knows you as well as I ce! No, not one! and I ever have loved and esteemed you, and it is my pride to feel—so have you me. Why, I could see comfort is your heart and manner whenever I have been with you. You seemed to feel as if there was a safety, an ease, a pleasing security, when I was with you. Again and again, may God bless and preserve you. I write incoherently; you would not believe my emotion. My head is confased.

I tend this letter open to my beloved Joseph Ingersell. I can not write to him. You know how I love

herestly; you would not believe my emotion. My head is confused.

I send this letter open to my beloved Joseph Ingersoil. I can not write to him. You know how I love and esteem him. You know how I have writen of him to you. He will read and send you this letter. I know not, and never have known, a better man than J. R. Ingersoil. I have not written to you twice in two years! I shall do so now. I will never desert you. I will love you; honor you away and cheer you when at home, as I suppose I shall be soon. I have been in Ireland to see my good brother in-law, Col. Moore. His health is better. He returns to the United States next May. He was heart and soil for you in the election. My silence proceeded from low spirits. I have shaken them off, and my health and my heart are sound and stout.

I passed an hour with Mr. Goulburne@Chancellor of Exchequer) day before the fatal news. He asked for you and sends respects to you. He received me most affectionately. I never was treated with more kindness than now in England. No time to read this. While I live I am yours.

While I live I am yours.

Among the correspondents of Mr. Clay, whose letters are preserved in this volume, are John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, Judge Marshall, Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, Harriet Martineau, and many others less known to fame. Several curious offerings of advice or sympathy are also given in the form of anonymous letters. Mr. Colton is entitled to great credit for the judgment which he has shown in making the selections, which will furnish the future historian with important materials.

THE BRITISH ESSAYISTS; WITH PREFACES, HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL: By A. CHALMERS. BOSIOS: Lattle, Brown & Co.

Every lover of seund English literature will welcome

the announcement of an American reprint of this standard collection of the writings of the great British essayists. No better corrective could be applied to the reckless spirit of the age than the tranquil wisdom, genial discassion, and natural diction of these immortal productions. Most of them have stood the test of over a hundred years, and they are still as fresh and charming as on their first success in the sagacious and unenthusiastic circles of London readers. The present edition is to be issued in the same style as the "British Poets" by the emirent publishing house in Boston which has gained a high reputation for its imprints of so many of the choicest English classics. It will contain The Tattler, Spectator, Guardian, Rambler, Adventurer, World, Connoisseur, Idler, Mirror, Lounger, Observer and Looker-On, with copious historical and biographical prefaces by the patient mouser who prepared the English edition. In point of mechanical ex-ecution its thorough finish and excellent taste will gratity the most scrupulous, and entitle it to a place on the same shelves with the best specimens of substantial British typography.

A TREATISE ON MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE: By Faan
eis WHARTON and MCRETON STILLE. Svo., pp. 515. Phil
adelphia: Kay & Brothers.

The distinctive features of this elaborate professional work are the incorporation in its pages of the resuts of recent research on the continent of Europe especialin France and Germany, and the connected view which it presents of the legal and medical principles relating to the topics of which it treats. Apart from the interest of the volume as a treatise on an important legal specialty, it has numerous attractions to the student of anthropolegy in the carious anecdotes which it adduces in illustration of its statements, the remarkable criminal trials to which it refers, and the rich store of facts which it presents on various cardinal questions of mental and moral science. The work s brought out in a superior style of typography, and well deserves a place in the library of every philosophical student.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER: By Dr. Donax. 2 vols., 12mo.

Of court gossip, these volumes have a superabund ance, but they will probably not take a very high rank as historical authorities. Dr. Doran, however, is an agreeable stery teller, and in this work, which is one of higher pretensions than those which have recently been noticed in our columns, he loses none of his vivacity or anction by dealing with grave themes. His relumes are recking with entertainment, and will be read with avidity, especially as the royal dames whom they describe have been brought into high fashion just at this time by Thackeray's racy aliusions to the conjugal life of his Four Kines.

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR: By the Rev John Kritt. Two., pp. 572. Philadelphia: E. H. Builer. Keble's sacred poetry for the various periods of the

ecclesisstical year is held in deserved esteem by the members of the English church. It has found equal favor with the Episcopal communion in this country.

The ecition before us is brought out in a highly orns. mental style, with numerous illustrations from designs by Schmolze. It makes its appearance in seaeon for the Christmes bolidays and will not fail to attract the notice of purchasers in search of approprinte gift books.

THE PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID: By the Rev.

Ruse l.

The incidents in the history of the Messiah are de picted in this volume with the glowing and gorgeous thetoric which marks the previous compositions o the author as a novelist. Those readers who prefer the flashy style of Young America to the simple beauty of the Oriental record will find ample gratification of their peculiar tastes in this volume

SANDERS'S NEW DEFINER AND SPELLER: By CHARLES W. SANDERS, Ilmo., pp. 162. Ivison & Phinney.

A new edition of a useful elementary manual, intended to lead the learner through a series of progressive exercises to a familiar knowledge of the En dish rudiments. The plan aims at great simplicity and comprehensiveness, and is carried out with apparently entire success.

THE HOMEOPATHIC PRACTICE OF SURGERY: By B.
L. Hill., M. D., and Jas. G. Hunt, M. D. a vo., two
ver. in one. pp. 431, 233.
In preparing this work the authors have made use of previous Homeopathic writers as well as of the results of their own experience. It presents a full de scription of the Homeopathic treatment of surgical eases, together with special directions for operative surgery.

BIBLE LIGHT FROM BIBLE LANDS: By the Sev. Jes.
ANDERSON. Itmo., pp. 354. R. Carter & Stothers.
The latest and most authentic results of modern

Oriental travels, together with the personal experience of the author in an extensive tour, are here applied to the popular iPustration of the Scriptures. The valume is fall of interest and value to the Biblical student.

WALKER'S MANLY EXERCISES. 12mo., pp. 223. Phila-delphie: J. W. Moore. A manual of physical exercises, including walking, swimming, riding, driving, shooting, and so forth, with ample directions in each department. The instruction is spiced with a plenty of amusing anecdete.

THE AGE OF FABLE: By Thomas Bullingen. 12me , pp. 415. Besten: Sanbern & Co.

The stories of ancient mythology are here repreduced, in connection with modern literature, with the design of furnishing the English reader with a guide to elassical aliusion and quotation.

The Student and Schoolmate, edited by N. A. Calkins and A. R. Phippen, commences a new volume with the November number, and for the fature will combine the most important features of the two magazines named in the title, which have been united in one periodical. Its contents embrace a monthly Class Beader, speeches and dialogues for school declama-tion, and miscellaneous matter suitable for family nading. The number exhibits both diligence and tact on the part of the editors, and favorably illustrates the practical working of their somewhat novel plan.

The Foreyer's, or the Raid of the Dog-Days is issued by Recfield in his edition of Staus's Collected

NEW WORKS IN PRESS.

"The Mystic," is the title of the largest poem in Festus," Bailey's new volume. In a few days it will be published by Ticknor & Fields. The idea of the Mystic is to give poetical expression to the dectrines of these philosophic religions which existed in the early ages of the world, and to show the one mystical undercurrent running through them all. successive developments are typified in the comparison of the hour-glass-" Time's arid rivulet through its glassy gorge." We are told there are passages of great power and beldness of thought running through We are told there are passages of the "Mystic." and the other two poems contained in the volume.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

From The Cincinnati Gazette.
We live in a land where elections are frequent and popular. The ballet box reflects public opinion, and public epinion in a Government like ours is all powerful. The people always mean to vote right and place the best men in office. They are often mistaken, but they are none the less honest. The popular will is worth considering and if we find it to be wrong, endeavor to set it right. The elections held in New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Louisiana, New-Jersey, Wisconsin and Mississippi have demonstrated one great fact, and that is, an intensely Americanized sentiment. The Slavery question has operated to influence the result in each of these States. In the southern States the Democratic party have tried to impress upon the people in their respective localities the belief that the American party was an Abolition party; and with many the word "Abolition" has a very extensive signification. The Republican party has been represented as a disunion party, the leaders very extensive signification. The Republican party has been represented as a disunion party, the leaders of which were in layer of a northera republic, and of stealing the negroes of the South and setting them free. Messrs. Chase, Seward, Wilson, Sumner and others were held up as monsters, steeped in treasonable conspiracy; and these men were receiving the countenance and support of the American party in the North because they entertained such opinious. In the North the people nave been told that the American party was in league with the South, and were in favor of extending Slavery into Kacsas, and that they were ready to do whatever the South demanded of them.

A few months ago these conflicting elements were A few months ago these conflicting elements were jestling one another hard, and when at their hight, the Virginia elec ion took place. Mr. Wise, the opponent of the "Dark Lantera conspirators," was elected Governor. This fact, with the almost daily outbreaks by Missourians on the border of Kansas, created a deep feeling in the North. The Americans of the North turned their thoughts more strengly toward Kansas than toward the ends sought to be gained originally by their organization. They were determined (at least such was the feeling in Obio) to express, in the most emphatic manner, their love of Free-soil, their opposition to Slavery exension, and their determination to uphold their rights in the territorics of the Union. With this feeling and in tols sphit they entered the late canvass, and the result is known. They spoke, and it requires no interpret of the Missouri Compromise and the Administration which upholds the wrong. By a wise and considerate course in Ohio, we combined the opposition sequences and made it tell.

Administration which uprofits the wrong. By a was and considerate course in Ohio, we combined the opposition sentiment and made it tell.

In New-York and Massachusetts, where the people are as much opposed to the Kansas outrage, and as a rongly in favor of free institutions, as are the people of Ohio, there were divisions. They divided on mee, and lost such a victory as a close and compact union and lost such a victory as a close and compact union the such a victory as a close and compact union the such a victory as a close and compact union the such a victory as a close and compact union the such a victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as a close and compact union the such as victory as vi and lost such a victory as a close and compact union would have given them. A great many very intelligent anti Nebraska men could not possibly vote for Governor Gardner because he was a Know Nothing. True, they said, he had made a very good governor; he was very strongly opposed to the Kanaas iniquity; he had withdrawn from the Philadelphia conventor, when the Southern delegates carried their platform when the Southern delegates carried their platform—that was all very well, but we cannot, they said, vote for him, because he belongato the American party; he thinks there are other matters to be considered in politics beside this one of Slavery. Urged by these narrow motives, Gov. Gardner was thrown overboard, and Mr. Rockwell nominated by the Republicaes. The people outside of the convention took him up, elected him their governor, and at the same time chose a legislature which will sustain his administration.

The same course has been parened in New-York, and the same result has been achieved. The Republican party have been placed in a world minority, and by the pervergeness of its reputed friends; without giving that calm consideration to the principles of the American party, and treating them with the respect

giving that calm consideration to the principles of the American party, and treating them with the respect and attention which their importance merited, they overwhelmed them with abase; they ethymstized them with opprobrious epithets; they were called "Hia-"doos," and the vocabulary of the Virginia pro-Slavery Hotspur Wise was called into requisition, and the "dark lastern" was kept illumined with undimin-ished envy, even as the fires upon the altar of Vesta. It might have been made a paying political investment, It might have been made a paying political investment, if it ad succeeded in tringing in the foreign vote as was doubtless anticipated, but the foreign vote was not with them. The foreign voters liked to have the Americans called Hindoos, midnight assassins, and dark-lantern conspirators, but the fact that the Republicans favored free soil, and opposed free whisky, deprived them of this much-covered vote. The foreign vote went with the Democra's, where it has always been and always will be, and the Republicans were bestern. The American party withstool this

was been and always will be, and the Regublicans were benten. The American party withstool this tempest of abuse, and came out of the contest victorious, by the innere strength of their American principles. Let those laugh who win.

In Viscousin, the twicgraph says the Republicans have been beaten. We expect the fact is so, and we can easily account for it. At the convention which nominated the opposition ticket a resolution which nominated the opposition ticket a resolution was passed denouncing the American party, its men and its principles. It was doubtless expected that this would ring in the foreign vote for the ticket, but it wouldn't come in. The Democrats got it, and the Americans of course would not support candidates who spurned their fellowship. So much for Wisconsin. When the opposition shall learn that in order to earry an election a majority of votes must be obtained, and that the American voters can be reasoned with, but will not be driven, then, and not till then, we may expect to inaugurate an administration which will be

expect to inaugurate an administration which national in reality, and not a bogus counterfeit.

FIRES.

Yesterday morning about 31 o'clock a fire was discovered in the brick building No. 243 West Phirteenth street, occupied as a stable. Through the exertions of the firemen the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of some loafer who had crept into the straw with a lighted pipe or

About 11 o'clock yesterday merning a fire broke out in the printing ink manufactory of Collins & Lighthody, located in Thirty-third street, near the Eleventh avenue. The fire was eccasioned by the stoppage of a flue, and was soon extinguished. Lightbody and Peter Durgducker were both burned about the face and hands in endeavering to put the fire out. Damage to the building about one handred dollars. Insured, but in what company we could not secertais.

PUBLIC MENTINGS

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS. The Board of County Curvaseers met yesterday at

WM. M. Evants commenced his argument against

going behind the returns by a definition of the duties f the beard. Various concurrent modes of putting a sheek on fraud, he said, were provided. In a contradiction between the poll-lists and the number of the ballots the law prevides that the ballots should be made to conform to the poll-list. If the poll-lists and the number of votes however agreed, nothing remained to be done but to count the votes. And what more certain method could be employed in the absence of a counting-mach ne than those sworn efficers, the elect of the people, who had received the votes? He could not see the force of the reasoning which sail, Why employ this board to count the votes when it could be done as well by the clerk at the desk? Way employ at large salaries men to count the gold at the mint? Because it was a situation of great responsibility. At d was not this a situation of infairly greater responsibility as much greater as the will of the recopic was more important than the meney of the nation? Gan more certain method could be employed in the absence sibility, as much greater as the will of the people was more important than the meney of the nation? Gentlemen would notice that, though they were aldermen, supervisors and magistrales of no mean powers, yet here they came under the statute, which was their warrant and at the same time limited their powers. This heard night be made up entirely of assessors, without a single supervisor, and if it were the Board of Supervisors the mayor and recorder would have a seat in if. The members came because they had of Supervisors the mayor and recorded seed in it. The members came because they had received individually a certain charge. They came because the inspectors were directed to deliver the result of their canvaes to the supervisor of the ward within twenty four hours after it was made out. The within twenty four hours after it was made out. The law provides a living and active officer to whom the return was to be delivered at once, for the sake of preventing any possibility of frand. Each canvasser was the voucher for the genuineness of what he brough; he was responsible for it, and they had no more right to question his return than they had to inquire into any other of his acts as a member. They had no discretion, with or without evidence, to after the crossing of a t or the dotting of an i; but they must, in case of error, send the return back to the ward canvassers—servilely return them, if they choose to consider it so—to be corrected; and the return must on its face show that it was erronous.

Mr. Warman inquired if the return, although prima facie a true one, should be declared by the inspectors who made it out to be doubled, whether their could be no remedy.

Mr. Evarus—The Board of County Canvassers are to count returns as they are brought to them, and

Mr. Evarus—The Board of County Canvasses are to count returns as they are brought to them, and ir spectors lose their power over the returns when they go out of their hands.

Mr. Wakeman—Suppose it is conceded to be a

forgery?

Mr. Evants answered that then the remedy is the Mr. Evants answered that then the remedy is the same as in other cases of forged documents. The law had provided for its transmission from the party who made it to the party who brought it here. If they could find a charge of forgery here they could find a loophole in the law, but he could not see any. If the forgery were by the coundwance of the supervisor, he could be dealt with according to law. It was very important that offices should not be rendered vacant by any judicial interference. The board was to meet and to adjourn for never more than three days, to finish their count and send it to Albany within twenty days. Who would fil the offices if the firty-eight boards of canvassers were to cotsume the year in the adjudication of judicial questions. There were no parties here but the people and the intruder; the parties were of canvessers were to consume the year in the adjudication of judicial questions. There were no parties here but the people and the intruder: the parties were not Lorenzo B. Shepard and Louis N. Glover. They could not agree even if it were their desire to arrange a sivision of the emoluments of office. The question was one of more moment; it was the ascertainment of the will of the people. If they went into the proposed investigation they would be interfering with the prerogatives of Congress and the Legislature. They alone had jurisdiction over the regularity of election of their members, and not even the Supreme Court at Washington dare interferee with it. The duties of the beard were ministerial. Suppose this protest were true. Read to the Supreme court, it would draw from them an instant mandamus that this board should sign certificates for Messrs. Shepard, Willett, Flagg and Solab. The Supreme court would have no power to grant the protestants their remedy until this was done. They were told not to allow a decision of the court of appeals to be shaken over them. If by that it were intended to be represented as unmanly to fear the law, that was very wrong. He who did not revere the majesty of the law and fear to infringe it, was not a good Whig nor a good Republican, neither a good Democrat nor a good American.

Peter Y. Cutler, who appeared for Thos. J. Barr, commenced by reading the protest of Mr. Barr. He though that was sufficiently specific. Frauds were alleged, an actual forgery was alleged; for when inspectors made a return, which they know to be no return at all, no estimation of the votes actually cast, what other could it be than a forgery. The gentleman who had just down had just said that even if the returns were a longery the board had no right to reject it. If that was the law of this State, it was a law

returns were a longery the board had no right to reject it. If that was the law of this State, it was a law which never could stand; he defied any gentieman to which never could stand; he defied any gentleman to produce any decision bearing toward such an inference. Whenever any arbitrary measure was to be forced down the throats of people, whenever any outrage was to be committed, the leter of the law was appealed to and not the spirit. He appealed to each individual member of the board to know whether he could adop, a forgery, and then go home and tell his constituents he had done his duy. When any other paper, than the rather was evalued the paper than the return was examined, they went beyond the return; when t they went beyond it. In case of a forgery they could go beyond the return, and also when the poll list did not coincide with the re-return in number of votes. Suppose now that the inreturn in number of votes. Suppose now that the interspectors should affix to their resurn that, thinking that the election of A. B. would be prejudicial to the interest of the community, they bad taken one hundred votes from his number and given them to C. D., could they not then go benind the returns? He would rather have Louis Napoleon for dictater than submit to such election returns as we had had this Fall. It to such election returns as we had had this Fall. It was said that this board might be composed featurely of ancesors. It could if all the supervisors should die some year, every one of them. They were supervisors, but exofficio county canvaisers, just as the judges of the Supreme court were exofficio jusges of the court of Appeals. Why was this struggle! Could they go to the Supreme court and get a mandamas to put them into office! They could do no such thing. It would be a long case and a very costly one, for law was They could do no such thing. It would be a long case and a very costly one, for law was a cash article in this city. The candidate would be lucky if he lived long enough to get his case; he had argued a case in this city which was twenty-one years clo. A man who was sent to the State prison for five years sued out a writ of error—he persisted in it and he woo, but it was a whole year after his sentence had expired. In 1853 this board had listened to a protest, expired. In 1853 this board had listened to a protest, and affidavits were offered. Supervisor Sturtevant, who was as loyal to the majesty of the inspectors' returns as anybody here now, moved that they be rejected. Ten members voted against this, and out five in favor; and these and counter affidavits were read, and the case afterward determined upon. If in 1854 the board had cecided differently, one decision was as good as the other. It was affirmed, and admitted by the or posite party, that the returns were false, and the the opposite party, that the returns were false, and the question now was whether they would declare those returns to be the true returns. If time allowed he might allude to the manner in which the elective franchise had been destroyed in other countries. After the battle of Pharesha, and when Casar was emperor, the state of the party and the law which he retained the name of Consul, and the laws which he ne retained the rame of Consul, and the laws which he made were indorsed by the Senate. So it was, too, in the Italian republics—the letter of the haw was adhered to, but the spirit was crushed.

JAN W. GHRAND, in reply, said that he should not go to antiquity or to foreign states; he should confine himself very much to the law of this State. He proceeded to read the law around that he area.

ceeded to read the law, arguing that the canvass confe ceeded to read the law, arguing that the canvass could be made up only from the the original statements, not from statements alled down stairs; not froze the affidavits of the county clerk; not from the poll books. The law brushed away all the cobweb arguments which had been urged. No power was given the board to gratify pollitial friends—no power to take twengoance on political enemies; they were to take the returns which were given them by their inspectors, and from them and nothing else count up the vote and declare the result. Stancing upon the statute he was immovable; that was conclusive. No law had yet been shown by which a board of canvassers was allowed to go behind the returns. Parties had ran pretty high in this State, but no judge had yet been found who dared go behind the returns. Parties had ran pretty high in this State, but no judge had yet been found who dated set aside the statute, and say that that could be done. He proceeded to read the decision of Judge Willard that when canvassers have a return before them which is fair upon its face they cannot go behine it to prove that it is unreliable, "either on account of rowdysam "at the polls or irregularities of the inspectors." Were it not for his client, who might think he ought to speak his hour to earn his ree, he would leave his argument here. It was perfectly insontrovertible. The counsel for the other side had advanced the revolutionary views of a Jack Cade. It was useloss here to appeal to the people to set aside the suthority of their courts. When the sentiment of loyalty to the law was infringed upon, its ill results would first fall upon the people; the strong would trample upon the weak. Mr. Gerard next appealed to the reason and good sense, as he termed it, of the board. He described the process of getting out a writ of que warrante, by which he said. getting out a writ of que warrante, by which he said they could ge as deer ly as they which into the bowels of the return. It would not cost these gentlemen a farth-

ing. There was such a thing as an atterney-general, whose business it was to carry on the suit, and he dare not take a furthing for it. And he could not keep it twenty years in the law as his friend said he kept his suits, but the law said that a writ of que varrante should have preference of others and take precedence. In this way Mr. Cook was turned out last year. He got his certificate and his fees but the courts made him take up his bed and walk, and put Mr. Welchin. By this writ they could dive into the lowels, not only of the returns, but of the inspectors, if they wanted to. The law of que warrante did not cost a cent. That remedy had been applied since the year 17-3, and it never had been found wanting. He had been before the court of Errors in many a case, and had many a verdict recorded against him, but he never suspected that political bias had anything to do with it. There was something in the ermine by which, when once it was assumed, men chose that it should never be soiled. When, as in the case he had cited, the Supreme court were a week in investigating the frauds in one election district, would a year's time be enough to investigate all these which were alleged? Mr. Shepard would fight like a tiger for his place, and old Flagg cer aloly would never surrender his flag. They could not surrender winceses. Politicians would come there and they would have a perfect beargarden. The Romans had no punishment for parricide; they never suspected that any maz could stab his father. So the statute did not presume that inspectors chosen by the people could commit forgeries. Mr. Bar, the only man who had nade any appetite stons, had no where charged that there had been forgery. Let the governing principle prevail. He was for a low law, he had never followed any law higher than that of the statute book, and he had found by doing so that he had been led along pretty respectably so far. The protect had neither length, broadth, nor thicksees; it was intangible and could not be acted upon.

Mr. Annuaw stated that

protest had heither sength, breadth, nor thickness; it was intangible and could not be acted upon.

Mr. ANDRIEWS stated that he would wrive his right to speak in favor of Mr. Jordan.

A little discussion arose, and the chair restated his decision that the Protestants should have the first and

decision that the Protestants should have the first and the last speech.

Mr. Jordan, in rising to close the argument, said that a free government necessitated a considerable amount of law. When a man committed a crime, whether he were mayor or scavenger, would it be said that he should not be tried because it would take too much time—because it would occupy the time of courts and juries. Even if this investigation should go on to the new year, the cld officers would hold over. If they counted the votes as the frand a lent returns gave them, then they would give the election not to the people, but to the villains who falsified the returns. Mr. Jordan proceeded to teview the argument of Mr. Gerard—who he thought had mistaxen his vocation, and ought to perform in a menagarie—at conof Mr. Gerard—who are tought in a menagarie—at considerable length. He would tell the gentleman what they charged in a few instances. We charge that in the VIth district of the Twentieth ward—Mr. Shrrann objected to listening to any charge

Mr. Sheparn objected to listening to any charge not contained in the protest.

Mr. Jordan said his good-na'ured, laughing, good-for nothing friend had demanded more explicit charges. He was just proceeding to give them. One charge would be, then, that in the VIth district of the Tweatieth ward the return was seen on the 8th of November in the hands of one of the inspectors, and it gave Shepard two hundred and fifty votes, and Glover two hundred and forty-three; that on parting with the inspector the latter told a gentleman that they had claimed a right to alter the return, for they thought they had made a mistake; and afterward, when this

and two hundred and fifty votes, and Glover two hundred and forty-three; that on parting with the inspector the latter told a gentieman that they had claimed a right to alter the return, for they thought they had made a mistake; and afterward, when this return was examined in the county clerk's office it had only one hundred and forty-three votes for Glover. Another case would be that it was discovered in the VIIIth district of the Seventh ward that no votes at all were returned for Glover, but the attention of inspectors being called to it, they had received two hundred so him, and went to the county clerk's office to correct the returns, but the clerk would not allow them to do so, and he cid very rightly. Another case could be proved by the chairman of the inspectors of the lat district of the First ward. On the next Sunday after the pool two gentlemen high in authority, or rather one high in authority and another very high in the estimation of the public, or at least in his own estimation, called on one of the inspectors of that district were. They were toil that they were filed in the proper place. They asked the inspector if he had the tally. He said yes, and showed it to the claret-coated gentleman who was with the gentleman high in authority. The claret coated gentleman high in authority and a showed it to the claret-coated gentleman high in the proper of the had the tally was the same as that sent in to the county clerk's office, and that was all he could say about it. Then the gentleman high in office said: "I am the mayor"—he had the impudence to say that he was in Mayor Weod's place—"and I want the re urns, and I have called to get them;" and then the inspector showed himself a little refractory, and not believing that the mayor was quite almighty, declined giving further satisfaction In another case, an outsider, to work and made up a new return from memory and memorandums. Now are these supervisors to sit here and canvass a man into office upon such a return as this, first falsified, and secondly recreated, in fast a forged paper? In another case the whole number of votes cast in a certain ward was, by the politists flect on record, the primary record upon the subject, two thousand two hundred and two, and yet the returns in the clerk's effice, footed up the whole number of votes as two thousand three hundred and nizety-eight. Where cid these two hundred extra votes come from! It was not likely that a candi ate playing a game for an office worth bitly thousand dollars a year would put in these votes himself; he would not charge such a thing upon Mr. Willett, but it was possible that some tendy, some fick spittle of his, did do it. He might when the laspectors were eating or drinking or talking have stipped in a handful of votes. And was there any law on earth which could prevent them from going behind the return in such as case as this. Mr. Jordan then proceeded to notice the immovable foundation

behind the return in such as case as this. Mr. Jordan then proceeded to notice the immovable foundation upon which Mr. Gerard placed hinself before he came to the burcombe rortion of his speech. He said that Mr. Gerard's position was a rigidly literal interpretation of the statule. There was a law in Spain that any men who touched the person of her most sacred majesty the Queen should be espitally punished. On one occasion her meet sacred Majesty was in great danger of being burned, as a fire was consuming the palace. A seldier rescued her, and instead of elevating him on a gailows as their law required, they elevated him to power. Mr. Gerard would hardly have dared to apply his literal interpretation in this case. It was to apply his liveral interpretation in this case. It was not to be supposed that the Legislature intended any absurcity. He would like to know if he was to have his rights determined by district inspectors. And who was the live size of the supposed in the liveral livera ere these inspectors?

Mr. Evant said that they were the elect of the

people.

Mr (ELV said they were sometimes appointed by the supervisors.

Mr. WARFMAN added that they were sometimes ap-

poir ted by an inspector.

Burges said that sometimes they were not appointed

Mr. JORDAN proceeded to suppose that we might not always have honest officers; the case might probably happen even that we should not have an honest mayor and chief of police—he intended no disrespect to the present and in that case had the people no protection. It the inspectors of election were dishonest, must the people suffer? All precedent was against this supposition. He could cite decision after decision; the courts had nowhere decided that the heard of county canvaseers could not go back of the return. The decision of Judge Willard, so offee cited, was a mere obiter dictum, and was without force. In committing this case to their hands, he In committing this case to their hands, he them to keep in mind as a polar star the immense, overshadowing interest of popular

Mr. Evant said that they denied the charges brought by Mr. Jordan, and would prove them to false if the board decided to hear evidence. The board then adjourned until te-day at noon.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS. KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

This board continued its session yesterday, and most of the time was taken up in discussing the propriety of returning the Ninth ward returns for correction. The inspectors, it appears, omitted to record one hundred and ninety-seven votes cast for Morris for county judge on the returns. These votes had been east on the Hard-Shell ticket and had been everlooked. It was finally decired to send them back for correction. The progress made in canvassing the vote is slow in consequence of numerous imperfections in the returns which requires them to be sent back for correction, and the probability now is that the board will not conclude their labors till next week.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812. The Veterans met last evening at the Star hotel, in Lispenard street, Col. Raymond in the chair. Arrange-ments were made by the corps to take part in the public celebration of Evacuation day. The military